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### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Notification was received able. by the Mexican government from its ambassador in Washington that the new American law prohibiting shipments of munitions of war into Mexica would be modified to permit the Mexican government to obtain war supplies in this country. — An American teacher named Hicks was killed by Chinese piraces in the Yang-Tse River, his two commedes being robbed and wounded; an American vice-consul was sent to the scene of the occurrence. —— André Kopassis Effendi, Prince Governor of the Island of Samos, was assassinated by a Island of Samos, was assassinated by a Island of Samos, was assassinated by a Greek. —— Coal strikes in Germany and France were called off. —— An international hydro-aeroplane meeting began at Monte Carlo, the aviator Hugh Robinson representing the United States.

CITY.—In a day letter to Samuel S. Keenig President Taft expressed his be-lief that he would get a solid delegation from New York County, === It was learned that a second bomb had been sent to Judge Rosalsky, but was taken from the mails and turned over to the police. == No indictments are expected to the police. amount of \$4,500, \_\_\_\_ The report of the Carnegie Foundation showed that fiftytwo universities, colleges and schools were beneficiaries, and that the expenditures approximated the income; that the University of Virginia had been recognized, and it criticised law and technical schools. — Herbert Baily, editor of "The Connoisseir," an English maga-

It was reported at Cleveland that President White of the United Mine Workers of America was considering a proposition for the bituminous miners to dential" at many periods, drop all demands except for an increase of 5 per cent in wages. —— Claude Swanson Allen, indicted for murdering officials of Carroll County, Va., was said Seneca Lake, at Watkins, N. Y. a deputy constable was taken from the jail by a mob at Fort Smith, Ark., and hanged to a telephone pole. — Dean Sumner, of the Chicago Cathedral, in a persons would be married in the Cathedral unless they present a certificate of health from a reputable phrsician.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 32.

THE EXCESS CONDEMNATION

There would no doubt be, as some are saying, a possibility and even a certain danger of abuses under the scheme of the excess condemnation of land by municipalities which is proposed in Senator Pollock's resolution passed by the State Senate last week; but we do not know that that is a valid reason for condemning any proposition which is otherwise good. If it were, all things would be condemned, for there is nothing which is not susceptible of perversion and abuse. The question is not whether the thing may conceivably be misused and do harm, but whether it is reasonably

adapted to do good. It might, indeed, be asked whether the opposition to the plan did not arise not so much from the fear of unpreventable public "graft" as from a well founded fear that it would be a bar to profitable private operations of the "honest graft" variety. Hitherto it has been a notoriously common practice for private individuals or companies to acquire lands adjacent to proposed public improvements in order to reap from them the large uncarned increments which would accrue from the city's expenditures. That has, moreover, been done largely by politicians or their friends who enjoyed advance knowledge of the municipal action, and who therefore had a great advantage over all other speculators. It is obvious that if the city itself were empowered to acquire a zone surrounding the site of its own improvements such iceberg producers of the Far North. But practices would be prevented and the municipality itself would secure the increment, which in its case would not be

unearned. It is a fact that some European cities have long practised this system with of this scantiness of precipitation to fortunate results. They have in certain the scarcity of life is an interesting subcases derived sufficient profit from the Increase in value of the excess lands thus taken to pay the whole cost of the improvements. That is to say, by expending a million dollars in the creation of a park a city has increased by that amount the value of the zone which it owned around that park and which it subsequently sold at that profit. That is a perfectly legitimate operation, and are separate islands, if, indeed, all the is not even open to the moral reproach of the uncarned increment, since the inevement is carned by the very body Lieutenant Filchner has gone thither there would be between the celebrations.

why a municipal corporation should not be permitted to profit from its own enerprise at least as much as private corporations and persons are permitted to profit from the enterprise of others.

RESTRICTING FIFTH AVENUE.

The most important suggestion made by Borough President McAneny's commission is that the height of buildings in Fifth avenue be restricted. Such a limitation upon the use of property has been held in other jurisdictions to be a proper exercise of the police power and probably would be so regarded by the courts in this state. If any obstacle to carrying it out exists it will probably be found in the attitude of Fifth avenue property owners rather than in that of the courts. Real estate values in the business parts of New York are due to the skyscraper, and a law barring skyscrapers from any street might ordinarily be expected to reduce the value of lots there. This does not seem, however, to be the necessary effect on Fifth avenue real estate values of the proposed limitation. Restriction in residence sections to fine single family houses often has the effect of preserving and enhancing values. A restriction on Fifth avenue such as is proposed might have a similar effect. It would tend to preserve and advertise the character of the street as the great show place of the city, where fine retail shops existed. And by assuring to each real estate owner protection from an overshadowing skyscraper it might give value to property like that which it receives in a residence buildings of a type considered undesir-

The chief reason heretofore against attempting to define the uses to which a owing to the obstacle which Central be about as much as we may reasonably Park presents, dividing the city as it expect. does. Above 59th street business musi necessarily be of a more or less local character. It is a question, then, whether the time has not come when an attempt may fairly be made by legislation to give at least a degree of fixity police. — No indictments are expected in the Brandt case. — The annivering the Brandt case. — The annivering the Brandt case. — The annivering the intrusion of the office build-venting the intrusion of the office building and the factory into a part of the city now occupied by fine retail trade. New York needs a street of the sort that with revolvers, entered a club in broad with revolvers. daylight, bound and gagged a waiter and looted a safe of jewels and cash to the with the finest streets of European capitals. To permit Fifth avenue to become a mere canyon between skyscrapers, if it

Raffe this city is a good one. It should be laws. If it is, what sense is there in can be held. from the Fire Department, and the pursimilar interstate traffic. — Robert F. Wynne, one time a captain in the marine corps, died in his father's home in Washington. — The great strike at Lawrence, Mass, was officially ended, the strike committee voting to lift the strike committee voting to lift the mation never has been obtainable with mation never has been obtainable with lished by a single amendment. Take the now recognize that if they are now recognized to have recognized to have recognized the result of the constitutionality might be established by a single amendment. Take the now recognize that if they are recognized to have recognized to have recognized to the result of the recognized to the result of the recognized to the recognized mation never has been obtainable with lished by a single amendment. Take the now recognize that if they want goods ban on the half dozen mills against which the strike order was still in effect and voting itself out of existence. The lists of stolen articles sent out to legislation in the half dozen mills against any degree of regularity before. Even of his device—workmen's compensation at rates satisfactory to the mills." Coal feet and voting itself out of existence. pawnbrokers by the Police Department legislation in this state. As The Tribune and coke are extremely active, and alhave been held as "private and confi- has already pointed out, one referendum though it is believed that the coal mines

that loss listed for the public the next sation for injuries only in dangerous nately the biggest consumers of coal to have eluded the detectives who are pursuing the Allen outlaws. — The body of Mrs. C. H. Seward, of Brooklyn, plunderers, where without it he would his neighbor to exercise care against the tending the principle to other trades, anplunderers where without it he would other referendum would become neces-It was aunounced at Boston that the Cape Cod ship canal was half finished and might be opened in the summer of 1913. — A negro accused of shooting a deputy constable was taken to be constable with the constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the constable was taken to be constable with the const have gone carelessly on his way. At of the arrest of a suspected criminal without knowing how many other crimes went unpunished. It has long had a shrewd suspicion that such knowledge was withheld because it would not produce any excess of admiration and affect here once more, and it behooves us tion for the police force. The police to resume early and with renewed eneridea of old that publicity of this nature gy the campaign against this dangerous would defeat the ends of justice has been set forth by many a bluecoat with a wicked wink. The Waldo scheme will upon this carrier of disease, cleanliness disclose the facts and ought to put the in the home and the stable, in streets force on its mettle. It certainly will not and alleys, above all in places where be received by the second story men and foodstuffs are prepared for the market other rogues with any great joy.

## AMUNDSEN'S RESULTS.

The full results of Captain Amundsen's daring and successful dash to the South Pole must await disclosure until his detailed narrative is given to the world. From reports already made it is possible, however, to draw several highly interesting conclusions. One is a gratifying confirmation of one part of Admiral Peary's story of his Arctic quest which excited not incredulity but much surprise, namely, his statement of the rate of speed at which he travelled. Peary's average rate northward from Grant Land was thirteen miles a day. and returning he reached the speed of thirty miles a day. Amundsen went southward from the Barrier at an average rate of nearly fifteen miles a day, and returned at the rate of twenty miles. As Amundsen had a much longer distance to travel than Peary, his high average for the whole journey suggests the easy possibility of Peary's having made the speed reported by him on his much

A second point which is discerned in Amundsen's report, in confirmation of former accounts of the Antarctic regions, is that the precipitation there is comparatively slight. It is true that some huge glaciers exist and that the Ice Barrier is comparable with any of the the land is not covered with any such universal ice cap as that which stretches over Greenland. The Antarctic desert is far more a desert of dryness than the lone lands of the north. The relation

ject of speculation, The third and geographically most ly suggested. There have been supposi past the pole to Weddell Sea, and that Antarctic lands are not a mere archipelago. The German expedition under

tension of Ross Sea. On the contrary, Filipinos' "qualified independence" as he found a chain of mountains extending across the head of that sea, from Victoria Land to King Edward VII Land, a discovery which strongly indicates that the eastern and western parts of a single continent extending from Graham Land to Wilkes Land.

The precise contour of that continent It may be assumed, however, to be approximately circular, with the pole at the centre and with the periphery generally near the Antarctic Circle; with one great cape jutting forth at Graham Land, strangely resembling the extremity of Patagonia from which it is almost due south, and with two great indentations, a broad and shallow one at Weddell Sea and a narrow and deep one at Ross Sea. Graham Land, as stated, is south of Cape Horn. Thence an un explored coast, all within the Antarctic Circle, extends westward to Ross Sea. south of New Zealand, which has King Edward VII Land on its east side and Victoria Land on the west, and the Ice Barrier at the south. Then comes Wilkes Land, the longest stretch of explored coast, extending right along the Antarctic Circle, past Australia, to a point due south of India, and comprising lands known successively as Adelie, Clarie, North, Sabrina, Totten, Balleny, Budd, Knox and Kaiser Wilhelm Land. Beyond these only a few scattered points are known. Kemp Land lies due south of the Strait of Ormuz, and Enderby Land south of Madagascar. Coats Land is on the meridian of Iceland, and Wedneighborhood through the exclusion of dell Sea lies south of that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is between Brazil and Senegambia; and at its western

side is Graham Land again, This rude delimitation represents a street could be put has been the constant fairly compact continent about three nigration of business. Hotels, theatres thousand miles in diameter, which is. and shops have moved steadily uptown, of course, by far the largest body of while in their wake have come office land remaining unexplored on the surbuildings, factories and lofts. To have face of the globe. To what extent it attempted restrictious upon the charac- will be further explored, save along the ter of buildings in a given neighborhood coast, is problematic. There is little to would have been to interfere with the attract adventurers to its barren and readjustments made necessary by the inhospitable wastes. If some day a business changes. But that movement trip shall be made across, past the pole, northward must stop below 59th street, from Ross Sea to Weddell Sea, that will

THE WARMOVER FROM 1908.

the Wainwright act constitutional, but interests in the trade do not look for a householder who mourns his loss to see that would have provided compen- long drawn out miners' strike. Fortutrades. Whenever a law was passed exsary. A process that works once for all is shorter and simpler than one that works piecemeal. The people do rule now, with means that are shorter, simpler and more effective than those proposed by Colonel Roosevelt.

THE HOUSE FLY. The open season of the house fly is insect begun last year. Cleanliness is the most effective weapon in the war or placed on sale. Bakeshops, meat shops and the kitchens of restaurants should be the concern of every citizen not of the Board of Health alone. Fly hunting is repulsive; prevention in the proper places, ruthlessly enforced when necessary, will ultimately do away with

its necessity. No doubt the various public and voluntary bodies that last year undertook, directed and encouraged the war upon this disseminator of typhoid fever will take the field this season in ample time. The warnings issued by them early in 1911 and the methods suggested met with a gratifyingly prompt reply. The whole country was made fully aware of the danger that lurks in the sticky feet of these scavengers. A word in time should suffice for the season that is before us.

Children were enlisted for the cause last year in many ingenious ways, the Boy Scouts distinguishing themselves in more than one American city, not mercly by fly killing, but by scouting out their breeding places with the persistence and ingenuity of their age and reporting them to the proper authorities. To them there is an element of sport in the rendering of this important publie service. It is a sort of game in which they should be encouraged. But it is the women who are, after all, the true keepers of a nation's health. Their vital interest in it begins at the cradle and them that the great movement of extermination and prevention is recommended once more.

INDEPENDENCE WHILE YOU WAIT. Mr. Jones's bill for giving the Philipa specified date seems to be a fine exshould we impose the Fourth of July day, when it means nothing in that nathus Graham Land and Wilkes Land tion's history? Why should we share our Independence Day with some one else? And why should we present to the scorn of the world the contrast that

prescribed by Jones?

The logic of thus setting any date for the bestowal, or imposition, of "qualilands within the Antarctic Circle are ready for independence and if they ought true. to have it it should be given to them at once, without waiting until 1921, as Mr. Jones purposes. But if they are not thus s, of course, yet far from determination. prepared for it, or are not now entitled to it, who can declare with assurance that they will be on July 4, 1921, and no sooner? How does even Mr. Jones know that they will not be quite ready a year or two before that date, and that to hold them in bondage until then will be monstrous tyranny? Or how does he know that they will not need a year or two more of preparation, and that to turn them adrift at that time will not be pre-

mature? Again, why "qualified," and why qualified" in the particular respects precribed? It is difficult to understand why he independence of those "little brown brothers" of ours should be cribb'd, cabined and confined in any such fashion, Particularly, if we are to give them inwith their religion and attempt to dictate mix. to them what shall and what shall not be their faith and practice? Surely, to deny to them the rights which their fellow religionists in other lands freely enjoy would be unworthy of even "qualified" independence. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that the sober judgment of the nation will continue to hold to the old-fashioned belief order while you wait.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Trade conditions throughout the country are improving, a reflection of which are toward a wider distribution of goods sensible. It will not be displaced as the needed by consumers, and notwithstanding adverse weather in various parts of the United States merchandise is moving from first hands in good volume, especially in the West, where the long winter, with its constant snow and rain, has brought about soil conditions that promise large crops in the current What is there to this "Do the people year. Heavy snows have helped winter rule?" issue of Colonel Bryan's which wheat, and the long continued rains in human communication grows inconceivably sion of the Legislature. Colonel Roosevelt has just warmed the South have so thoroughly soaked rich in summer; windows, doors, all the The courts have no power to pass upon of his plan for recalling decisions? He is looked for, even though the acreage speaks of the Eleventh Amendment to may be smaller than that planted in the the federal Constitution as an early in- last cotton year. The cotton ginning restance of such recall, on the ground that port, supplied by the Census Bureau, it practically reversed a decision of the shows a record breaking return for the Supreme Court holding that states could season now closing, with more than 16,be sued in that court by residents of 000,000 bales, and it is therefore not surother states or by foreigners. If that prising that bulls in the cotton market was the recall of a decision the people are not particularly enthusiastic over the gives vistas of busy life." have been "ruling" for a century or outlook for higher prices, in spite of vismore. The amendment to the constitu- ible signs of an increased demand for tion in this state just passed by the cotton goods. Of course, the large in-Assembly making workmen's compensa- quiry for drygoods at better quotations tion laws constitutional is also spoken than those recently prevailing serves to Commissioner Waldo's idea of making of as a recall of the recent decision of encourage the idea that while the raw Zibe, arrived with eighty-five portraits which are to be exhibited here in aid of public each week a list of robberies in the Court of Appeals adverse to such material may not advance current levels

> of the Roosevelt sort might have made will shut down on April 1 well informed have heavy supplies on hand. Furthermore, the coal producing companies, in expectation of a strike, for months have consequence have enormous surplus stocks at various distributing points. In needs of perfectly healthy, normal, average, the iron and steel market more activity is reported in foundry iron. Prices for finished steel materials are firmer and consumers appear to be quite willing to pay the higher quotations asked. It is worth noting that the railroads are buying more freely. Conservative expansion is under way in the metal market, as in all other lines of trade, and the fact that prices are moving on the basis of actual operations rather than on speculative A Suggestion That Labor Disputes Be manipulation is one of the most encouraging developments of the moment. Copper is in good demand and sales are now being made at 15 cents a pound for the metal.

Stocks are strong and the demand from speculators and investors is increasing. A firmer tendency is reported both in call and time money rates, and a heavier offering of commercial paper re flects the improvement in sentiment and actual operations in business circles. The monetary situation here is absolutely sound, and the fact that we are lending abroad and are piling up a big redit balance on export account should dispel any feeling of uneasiness over the future of the banking situation in the United States. Exports of merchandise in February were larger than in any preceding month in the history of the country, with a similar record for imports, the excess of exports amounting in value to \$64.657,518, against an excess in the same time last year of \$54, 262,565 and an excess of imports in 1910 of \$5,559,950. For the twelve months ended February 29 the excess of exports amounted in value to \$562,158,067. Disount rates in Berlin exhibit a firmer tendency, and indications point to higher rates at most European capitals. New York continues to ship gold to South America for the account of London and Paris. Demand for New York funds is growing and local bankers naturally are cheerful.

Rifles are dangerous playthings in the hands of boys, even when they wear the never ceases through life. It is to Boy Scouts' uniform. Where, by the way, was the Sullivan law? Still more to the point, what about the boy's parents?

Council of the New York Chamber of pine Islands "qualified independence" at Commerce, has started for Central America to study German methods in important indication is that of the in- ample of what ought not to be enacted. the markets of that region. Others have tegrity of the Antarctic Continent. That The very date chosen, without regard to gone before him, and others, it is likely, is not fully proved, but it is very strong- the year, is ingeniously infelicitous. Why will go hereafter, but, on the whole, our merchants and manufacturers continue tions that Ross Sea extends through upon another nation as its independence to be inexplicably indifferent to the commercial possibilities to the south of us.

It looks as if "Harper's Weekly" had decided to wipe the Democratic National Convention off its calendar of political events. But if the Baltimere we think, to show convincing reasons Amundsen found no signs of such expendence as defined by Jefferson and the cratic delegates may be able to cheer up energy through strikes there might be reasons.

To prevent a wholesale loss of public or messenger to his intended victim.—Rechester Post-Express.

even under the pall of Colonel Harvey's Great Silence.

Governor Marshall of Indiana is a dark horse, but wants the Der ocrats to know convincing. If the Filipinos are now that he is warranted sound, kind and

Swat that fly!

It is some trouble to "rule," as those voters will find who have to struggle with a 14-foot primary ballot.

Lady Warwick's sudden departure for home deprives us of the expectation of what might have proved to be an interesting book on ourselves. Or will she "come back"?

"The dawn comes up like thunder out er China 'crost the bay"!

The young women of Thompsonville, Conn., who have resolved not to wed until they hav received the franchise may discover that there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught-by bachelors. They will also gradually learn, what men have known these many dependence, why should we interfere years, that sentiment and politics won't

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The manager of a cane and umbrella was surprised at the question: "Is there such a thing as fashion in canes?" Of knob handles of all shapes and made of all stitutional. that independence is a thing of growth, few years ago. Conservative men wore same breath with such expressions as "genof fitness and of fact, and not a qualified simple canes, but a miniature bandmaster's and sophisticated artificiality, made to baton was easily disposed of. Then came the thin, switch cane, and a few years ago the masters," it sounds reasonable enough, nothing sold better than canes with straight handles. To-day everybody wants a crook handle cane, and there is a good reason for the style. In crowded subway and elevated trains and surface cars where a man must is found in larger bank clearings and hold to a strap and has only one hand left growing railroad earnings. According to for case and paper, the crook handle comes the reports received by the commercial very handy. It hangs at the pocket or agencies, the tendencies in our industries over the arm and its shape is graceful and leader in many years.

the gander.-Life.

Uncle Sam has thousands of cats, which he employs at a cost of about \$15 a year edly have expressed their will may not suit each. The government maintains in the Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of how those affairs Philippine Islands a small army of "cold age depot at Manila," says "The San Fran-cisco Argonant," "where great quantities what he may say to the control of provisions are kept, cats are most necmation and warning from the Police Department as it is to a daily list of fires. It may be a shorter and simpler way of the fires are short nor simple. It may be a shorter and simpler way of the fires as shorter and simple way of the fires as shorter as short the great warehouses of a cold storage com-for he probably realizes that, presented in pany and has developed special qualifications for enduring extreme cold. These cold storage cats are short-tailed, chubby, with long and heavy fur."

Blobbs-Sapphedde is a skin. He is get-ting money under false pretences. Slobbs-Were you fleeced? Blobbs-I should say so. I gave him a penny for his thoughts-Philadelphia Rec-

"Fully one-third of all children in the primary and grammar grades are physically or mentally incapacitated, or both," says Rheta Childe Dorr, in an article on "The Child That Is Different," in "The Century." "These children, approximately one-third of all children under fourteen years of age, of the state officers of Kansas are insurbeen increasing their output, and as a cannot keep up with the ordinary school curriculum, which is devised to meet the well fed, well cared for youngsters."

"I presume you are engaged to the duke?" Well, practically."
What's the hitch? Awaiting his family's

nsent?"
It isn't that. He can't marry without majority favorable report from his cred-ers."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## TO PREVENT STRIKES

# Settled Compulsorily by Law.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Apropos of the threatened coal strike there are four reasons for the common adoption of the strike method of expressing popular dissatisfaction with industrial surroundings, viz.:

es what they may.

These reasons are full and satisfactory to the minds of those most directly concerned, but fail to take into consideration the effect of strikes upon the rest of the people. The general public are beginning to sider seriously the validity or constitutionality, upon the high ground of common human rights, of any action by parts of a community that inflicts needless injury upon the whole. Such action is essentially unjust, and all fair minded men on both sides of the controversy must be willing

to avoid it whenever possible. One of the most regrettable features of strikes, as ordinarily conducted, is the temptation to force upon legislatures hasty, ill considered remedies in order to relieve the situation-remedies that if adopted would be infinitely worse than the disease they seek to relieve. An instance of this kind is evidenced in the British coal strike, in which the minimum wage proposed is nothing more than the entering wedge of state socialism. The exigencies of such a situation will demand a minimum price upon all products in order to guarantee the payment of the minimum wage-the refuge of the lazy, indifferent and mis-Mr. Lionel Sutro, of the Educational placed-and this in an age of revolt at the high cost of living.

To my mind, there is but one rung of Philadelphia Inquirer. the economic ladder upon which the minimum wage can be successfully used-the rung at the bottom. For the last fifteen years or more I have advocated trade school farms upon which those without a tuberculosis are fresh air and plenty of suntrade could learn one, while at the same time they were carning a living. Here reason why the experiment should not be a sucupon the common ground of new hope and cess.—Buffalo Commercial. fresh endeavor the minimum wage could e properly applied to the human mistits seeking their proper adjustment to life. and the security it would afford at the bottom would benefit society in all grades

up to the top.

enacted a law substantially as follows: That all employers and employes unable to settle their differences between themselves shall give thirty days' notice to the government, at the expiration of which a committee of experts of the National settlement of their dispute, during which business shall continue as usual; the cost of such temporary control being jointly paid, the employer yielding for this purpose 25 per cent of his profits and the em ploye 10 per cent of his wages, any excess

New York, March 21, 1912.

### OLD AND TRIED METHODS

of such levy above actual expenses revert

ing to the Treasury of the United States

W. H. ROYSTONE.

### Repeatedly Used and Always Ready for Use.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Mr. Roosevelt, having made a speec before the Ohio Constitutional Convention at Columbus, has entered upon a campaign of explanation. A few days after his Co-lumbus speech he announced to the Massachusetts Assembly his purpose to speak "specifically on the proposition of giving to the people, in the last resort, the interpretation of the Constitution." He went on to explain that what he had in mind was this: That if a law be duly enacted by state legislation, a law which is a general ne, "passed in the collective interest of the whole community," and if such a law department in a large New York concern be declared by the highest court of the state to be unconstitutional, then the people may, by vote at an election, declare that course there is. The straight canes, with the court is wrong and that the law is con-

materials, were, so he said, "all the rage" a When this proposition is put forth in the uine popular rule" and "the people, after due deliberation, are to be and must be the idea that at present the people do not rule, and that the adoption of his proposals will enable them to do so.

It must be recognized, however, that in enacted statute to be unconstitutional, the court is simply passing upon the particular language in which the Legislature has attempted to express its purpose. Of course, in such a case it would be a bit absurd to Politician—Well, now you've got the ballot box, what yer goin' to do with it?
Suffragette—Oh! Do a little disfranchisng. What's sauce for the goose is sauce

go through the course suggested by Mr. Roosevelt, with the possible result that the people, at an election, might determine that certain language was declaratory of a conprivileged classes can be dispossessed of stitutional purpose, when jurists trained in [ In "The American Magazine" James Op- the law had found that such was not the penheim, writing a story entitled "The case. It is so much simpler, and in ac-Proud White Mother," makes the following cord with custom as well, to re-enact the comment on life in the city: "In the city law in suitable language at the next ses-

one on another, there is at night a drench it may some time happen that, in passing of golden atmosphere. . . On side upon a statute, the court will go beyond streets the hurdy-gurdy sings the loves of the finding that the enactment in its presthe people and all the wild night is ex- ant form is obnoxious to the Constitution, pressed in the dance of young girls on the and will say that, under the Constitution, shadowy pavement. Families sit out on the the Legislature has no power to do that stoops, the ice cream saloons are crowded. which was attempted by such statute. Permoths, and every open window and door which Mr. Roosevelt has in mind. But here again the people are not without relief, for if a particular purpose is contrary to the Patient—I cannot concentrate, doctor. My train of thought keeps jumping the track.

Loctor—Ah, a nervous wreck!—Boston to amend the Constitution to meet the situation.

Of course, these old and tried methods by which the people may express and repeatshould be conducted, but the recitation of storage" cats. "At this immense cold stored principle of rule by the people Mr. P. LEWIS ANDERSON.

### No. 52 Broadway, New York, March 21, 1912. NOT AN INSURGENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a recent issue of The Tribune I noticed an article in which the following was contained: "Mr. Stubbs has been twice elected Governor, and the state administration is insurgent from top to bottom."

If you mean by that that Governor Stubbs and his appointees are insurgents, your article is correct, but if you mean that all ever with insurgency. Furthermore, I am strongly in favor of the renomination of President Taft and think it would be a shameful act for the Republican party to

fall to renominate him. MARK TULLEY. Topeka, Kan., March 22, 1912.

### THE REMOVAL OF PROJECTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: Public hearings on the removal of

the last meeting of the Board of Estimate, it mentioned communications profesting no inherent right to expect that the state against the proposed action and concluded: will take care of him and provide him approved. Resolution for adoption."

First—The strike affords positive Lieans of enabling those directly affected by undesirable conditions of bringing these conditions to the notice of those most able to apply a remedy.

Second—It affords a potent means of bringing the weight of public opinion—the most powerful influence we possess—to bear upon the subject in dispute.

Third—It proves beyond the shadow of doubt the sincerity of the contestants toward the position they each assume.

Fourth—It is used only after other means of reaching an amicable understanding have been exhausted and implies a will-linguess to have the facts relating to the matter brought to light, be the consequences what they may.

A large gathering of business men and property owners attended to protest, but instead of being listened to with an open mind by the board the speakers were repeatedly interrupted by Borough President McAneny, whose antagonistic comments on the various points made indicated the futility of giving expression to public sentiment before an official whose mind was already made up.

A representative of the Eric Railroad was the only advocate of the resolution, his reason being that it would make it easier for Jerseyltes to enter and leave via

his railroad, but it did not appear that the company owned any property that would

The projections proposed to be removed were erected in the first instance pursuant lectivist agencies when he strives to imto valid corporation ordinances under the written permits of the city authorities. Would it not be well to secure legislation

Would it not be well to secure legislation requiring as a condition precedent to subjecting taxpayers to the great expense and curtailed usefulness of their property by the removal of these projections that a petition signed by at least 50 per cent of the owners whose property is affected should be presented to the official having jurisdiction before their removal can be ordered?

New York, March 23, 1912. New York, March 23, 1912.

### NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS. A footpad in New York held up a local poet.

By mistake, of course. One can't tell anything by appearances.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Three-fourths of the people of Brooklyn are aliens, most of them having emigrated from

New York.-Houston Post. The New York police dumped eight thousand Narrows recently. This ought to be encouraging on contributions from workmen as well news to the arms manufacturing companies .-

An experiment is to be made to check the spread of tuberculosis in New York without renoving the persons affected to hospitals or santtariums. The principal agents in the cure of shine, and if they can be supplied there is no

The police of New York have no more important work on hand than that of fluding the person responsible for sending a murderous bomb to Judge Rosalsky. The man who shoots his enemy at sight is far less dangerous than the one who conceals a deadly machine in an

# DISINHERITED WORKERS

Arbitration Commission will be prepared to take charge of their affairs pending Democracy.

social reforms. The current estimate for

London, March 9. British democracy is not grateful for

old age pensions is £12,200,000; for labor exchanges and unemployment insurance £804,037 is added, and the preliminary expenses of the insurance act, which is to become operative next July, are 12,040,925. The Liberal government has not shirked the responsibility of waging at high cost what the Chancellor has described as "Implacable warfare against poverty," and yet there has been a series of startling defeats at by-elections, culminating in disaster at South Manchester, since the insurance bill was introduced in Parliament as a remedial measure for uplifting the masses, Unionist managers and candidates have been unscrupulous in taking advantage of an unpopular act before its benefits were understood; but partisan sharp practice does not account for the shrink age of the Liberal polls. The trade unionists and workingmen under socialist leadership have turned against the government. They have not been willing to pay for social reform by "a tax on wages." Neither the South Manchester election, nor the disastrous miners' strike

can be understood without specific ref-

erence to the socialist propaganda proclaimed by agitators and explained in leaflets and cheap manuals. As the case for socialism is summed up by plausible writers like Mr. Fred Henderson, private ownership of land and capital enables the haves to appropriate for themselves everything above a bare living most cases where the courts declare a duly for the have-nots. There is wealth enough for all when incomes are increasing at an average of £22,000,000 a year; and people are poor because the national resources are unjustly disgo through the course suggested by Mr. tributed. That is the socialist teaching, privileged classes can be dispossessed of control of the sources of wealth. That is to say, capital and industry instead of being ordered for private profit will become civic services for the benefit of all, and there will be a final disappearance of the right of an owning class to over, if the latter's explanation is taken the ground that a large yield of cotton pores are open, there is a play of people the policy of a legislative enactment, but live by tribute upon the labor of a subject class. At the bottom of the socialist case as presented by agitators like Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Keir Hardie and by writers like Mr. Henderson is the idea that co-operative joint ownership by the whole nation of the means of work will the nickel theatre is as fire to the human haps it is this very limited class of cases change the face of England and put an end to poverty. The United Kingdom, with its land, industries and capital, will become a joint stock company, with every citizen fully invested with proprietary rights. Trade unionism is saturated with those

> ransom in an industrial inheritance when national resources now reserved for the few are distributed among the homes of the people and made available for general life. Their expectations are disappointed when the Chancellor, after budgeting for a few millions for pensions and other social reforms, agks workmen to pay their quota along with its true light, merely as a new method his their employers toward sickness funds and social reforms. They reject the contributory basis of insurance as an unnecessary concession to the capitalist class. There must be nothing like taxation of wages! Let ministers find fresh methods of attacking privileged classes and of making levies upon the idle rich, but let them beware of asking the disinherited masses, who have not yet come into their kingdom, to pay for anything themselves! If there cannot be insurance at the expense of either the state or of the employers, the Socialist, with gents your article is not correct. I am his trade unionist followers, will have serving my third consecutive term as State | none of it. If ministers persist in sad-Treasurer, and I am not an insurgent, and dling burdens upon the poor workman never was, and have no sympathy what- their majorities will be cut down and wiped out! If they are not warned by one by-election they will be demoralized by a series of disasters until they learn that no stronghold of Liberalism is safe

> > There may be frothy talk of this kind

in the German beer saloons and Socialist

platforms when a general election is ap-

socialist teachings. Workingmen in

mines and factories are looking for their

proaching, but it does not represent the collectivist agencies, which are improving and uplifting the condition of the building projections were advertised for masses in the Fatherland. The wage The printed calendar was a forecast of the earner is the unit of the social organlack of desire to hear the public, for ization of the German Empire. He has "It is recommended that the resolution be with food, lodging and work, a pension in old age and a share in the profits, income and wealth of other men as a suppressed stockholder in every national industry. It is his duty to work and to contribute a few pennies weekly for emergencies of sickness, disability and old age, and if he declines employment cated the futility of giving expression to and becomes a vagrant or a beggar ne public sentiment before an official whose can be compelled to earn his bread in a workhouse conducted on business prin-A representative of the Eric Railroad ciples. He is entitled, however, to have was the only advocate of the resolution. state aid in everything that tends to make him more efficient as a worker and less anxious in his home; he is to be well housed and trained for his occupabe affected, nor that the proposed improvements, if they can be so called, were insurance are to be carefully supervised; nitiated by any public petition or demand when he is out of work he must have every facility for finding fresh employment, and he can depend upon colprove his lot and to give his children a better chance to get on in the world than his own has been. State socialism in Germany neither pauperizes nor pampers the workman as a dependent upon the bounties of paternal government. It stimulates manly independence and raises the standards of work-a-day citi-

zenship. Social reform as it has been conducted in England has not been scientific, as it has been in Germany. Pensions have been granted as gratuities without regard for thrift or improvidence; there has been no enforcement of the obligation to work when costly employment agencies have been established, and while the insurance act has been based as from employers and the state, it has been a crude measure against which all classes have been prejudiced and encouraged to rebel. The Socialist leaders are not willing to have the individual worker "taxed" for his own good. They are not interested in the dignity of selfrespecting labor and they have no faith in the beneficent co-operation of employers and employed in working out social reforms for the good of the common country. Their idea of civilized government is ransom; the haves are to be raided and plundered during life, and after death their descendants are to be bled afresh for the benefit of the have-